

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY.
Sole Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON,
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents.

NEW SERIES No. 1246. 日九月五十五年十二月九日

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1899.

一拜禮

號六月六英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... 7,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

KOKE, NEW YORK, LYONS,
LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
BOMBAY, SHANGHAI.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARKS' BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

HONGKONG AGENCY:—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

S. CHOU, Agent.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1899. [38]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of a per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... per cent.
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1898. [31]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... \$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. M. GRAY, Esq., Chairman.
N. A. SIENS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.
R. H. Hill, Esq. P. Sachue, Esq.
The Hon. J. J. Kewick, E. Shethim, Esq.
A. McConachie, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON,
MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1899. [9]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [10]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Taels.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 4,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.
CANTON HANKOW
CHEFOO BEIJING
CHINKIANG SWATOW
FOOCHEW TIENTSIN

THE Bank purchases and receives for col-
lection Bills of Exchange drawn on the
above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic
Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agen-
cies.

HONGKONG BRANCH
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
3 per cent. per annum. Fixed Deposits for 3 months
4½ " " 6 " " 5½ " " 12 " " 11 " "

E. W. RUTTER,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1899. [127]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital..... £1,000,000
Paid up Capital..... 2,34,374
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:
Chou Tung Sing, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
D. Gillies, Esq. J. T. L. Lauts, Esq.
Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Interest for 12 months Fixed
Hongkong, 30th May, 1899. [131]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(cont.)

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS
JAPAN Socotra* T. H. Hide, R.N.R. About 28th June ... Freight only.
JAPAN, &c. Manila* R. L. Haddock, R.N.R. About 30th June ... Freight or Passage.
LONDON Japan G. K. Wright, R.N.R. About 6th July Freight or Passage.
SHANGHAI Coromandel, F. W. Vibert, R.N.R. About 7th July Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c. Bengal S. Barcham Noon, 8th July Freight or Passage.
JAPAN Rohilla* S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R. P.M. 8th July Freight or Passage.
* (Passing through the Inland Sea).
† (See Special Advertisement).

For Further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1899. [15]

BRANDIES.

Jules Cordon "Champagne Cognac"

Specially Selected "One Star."

Specially Selected "Two Star."

Specially Selected "Three Star."

Hennessy's Fine Old Brandy.

"B.B." Very Choice Liqueur.

Very Choice Pale Liqueur, 1870 (E.G.)

Very Old Pale Liqueur, 1858 (E.G.)

Also common Brandies for cooking purposes. We would draw attention to our specially selected Brandies; they are all the finest produce and being purchased in bulk direct from the growers, we are able to give exceptional value.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
15, Queen's Road. WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[15]

BOARD
HONGKONG HOTEL.

RESIDENCE

On Monthly Terms from 1st May, 1899.

CLUB WHISKY
IS THE BEST.

\$12.00 PER DOZEN.

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[20]

THE CLUB HOTEL,
LIMITED.

No. 5-B, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Centrally situated, well furnished and supplied with excellent Cuisine and Good Wines.

The Company's Steam-launch attends the arrival and departure of all Mail Steamers.

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Visitors.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager,

Yokohama, 1st October, 1897. [36]

W. POWELL & CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, 1ST FLOOR.

GENERAL DRAPERS,
MILLINERS, HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS.

GENERAL OUTFITTERS
AND

FURNISHERS.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1899. [37]

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

FOR THE

UNITED ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BEST Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS, of all kinds.

VICTOR METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT, THOS. SKINNER

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

[27]

HASTINGS and NEPHews, BEST
YORK-CUT HAMS.

ALSO
ROYAL ANTIDELUVIAN ORDER OF
BUFFALOES.

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND,
LIMITED.

LION AND ROSE
LODGE, No. 4, 3rd

T.H.E. above LODGE will MEET at 43,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, at 7 for 7.30 P.M.
on TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1899. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

BUSINESS:—Election &
GEO. W. WATLING,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1899. [184]

JUST LANDED.

HASTINGS and NEPHews, BEST
YORK-CUT HAMS.

ALSO
FRESH AUSTRALIAN BACON, VERY
MODERATE PRICE.

H. RUTTON JEE,
13 & 15, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, and

21 & 22, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1899. [150]

FACILITIES FOR ICE AT KOWLOON.

THE HONGKONG ICE CO., LIMITED,
having appointed me Agent for the sale
of their ICE at KOWLOON, residents of that
District are informed that ICE can now be had
at my Store there, at HONGKONG RATES.

H. RUTTON JEE,
Elgin Street, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899. [160]

THE PEAK HOTEL is situated at VICTORIA GAP, adjoining the TRAMWAY TERMINUS,
1,350 feet above sea Level.

CRAIGIEBURN is situated at PLUNKETT'S GAP, five minutes walk from the PEAK
HOTEL.

Fine Healthy location, variety of beautiful scenery. Cool Southerly breezes in Summer
with perfect protection against the North East Winds in Winter.

Well appointed rooms, attentive service and excellent Cuisine.

GEO. J. CASANOVA,
Manager.

[28]

HOTEL ORIENTE,
MANILA.

THE Public are informed that this FINE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL is To-day entirely
under ENGLISH MANAGEMENT, and is now on a par with the best managed
Eastern Hotels. All the latest improvements and conveniences have been added to the
building, including Electric Light throughout.

The Premises are specially constructed for the tropics, and every attention is paid to the
Comfort and Convenience of Guests.

Cuisine of the best, and Prices Moderate.

A First-Class Livery Stable is attached to the HOTEL.

[804a]

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

WOULD NOT HAPPEN

IF YOU USE

ESSET'S FLUID,
THE STRONGEST KNOWN

DISINFECTANT.

WATKINS & CO., 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hong

**To-day's
Advertisements.**

EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
UNITED STATES SURPLUS OVER AND ABOVE THE AMOUNTS TO BE PAID OUT TWELVE MILLIONS DOLLARS.

This Surplus belongs exclusively to Policyholders.
Paid to Policyholders during 1898 Over 24,880,000 \$t.
Paid to Policyholders in less than 40 Years Over 262,270,000 \$t.

The Policies of the Equitable of the United States secure:
1.—A Luminous Investment.
2.—Protection for a Wife.
3.—Endowment for Children.
4.—Education for Children.
5.—Provision for Old Age.
Amounts of Cash Surrenders, Loans, Paid-up Assurance are written in the EQUITABLE'S Policies and Guaranteed.

TO EFFECT ASSURANCES,
Apply to

F. KIENE,
Acting Manager, South China,
No. 9, Praya Central,
Hongkong.

26th June, 1899. [838a]

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held at the FREMANS HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 26th June, 1899. [838a]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA," Captain Coban, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 27th instant; at 3 P.M. Sharp.

This steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 26th June, 1899. [838a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUNG KIANG," Captain Dodd, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 29th instant.

This Vessel has Superior Accommodation for Saloon Passengers, and is now being fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

26th June, 1899. [838a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"INION," Captain Nish, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1899. [838a]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMSUI MARU," Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 2nd July, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1899. [838a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamship

"AFRIDI,"

will be despatched for the above port on or the 4th July.

STEAMERS. 1899.

"MOGUL"..... About End July.

"BRAEMAR"..... Early Aug.

"SIKI"..... Middle Aug.

"ARGYLL"..... At Intervals of

"JOHN SANDERSON"..... 2 weeks.

"AFGHANISTAN"..... 2 weeks.

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1899. [676a]

occidental and oriental steamship company.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC."

are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks in the Company's Godowns at Wan Chai, from whence delivery may be obtained on countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd July will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1899. [12]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA" FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOULAND, SHANGHAI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from the Godowns at Wan Chai.

Cargo imported by the steamer of the "VICTORIA" will be landed and stored at the Godowns at Wan Chai.

Agents—DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1899. [12]

**To-day's
Advertisements.****NOTICE.**

OWNERS of Tenement Houses, situated in the WESTERN DIVISION of the City (to the Westward of MORRISON and EAST STREETS) are reminded that those Houses are required by Law to be LIQUEWASHED and CLEANSED previous to the end of JUNE, and that the giving of the orders and whether they did or did not receive any percentages or afford a "right place" for the placing of any little sums in sterling of £5. or £10. or £20.

Is there no means by which these Mutual Stores could be wound up and its books and accounts looked into, and its disturbances accurately detailed. Cash accounts must have been kept and rendered, if not during the later, certainly during the earlier months of its existence. The original letters on which Fowlays based his instructions must be somewhere. If they can be found we shall be most happy to publish them and pay liberally for the privilege. Can we say more?

By Order of the Board.

C. W. DUGGAN,
Secretary.

Sanitary Board Room, Hongkong, 15th May, 1899. [652a]

THE WAN CHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the RATE OF FOUR PER CENT (ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE) for the Six months ending 30th June, 1899, will be PAID, on Application, to the Registered Shareholders in the above Company, on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, 1899.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th July, both days inclusive.

MEYER & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1899. [837a]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" have This Day been removed to NO. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Second Floor, the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. POWELL & CO., to which address all communications should be addressed.

E. H. SKERTCHLY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS SHERIES.

B.—SUPERIOR PALE DRY, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule. \$10.80

C.—MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule. 12.00

C.—SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule. 12.00

D.—VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule. 14.40

E.—EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled). 20.40

B, C, and C' are excellent dinner Wines and suitable for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after-dinner Wines of a very superior vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., Limited,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1899.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph."

(From our own Correspondent.)

BRITISH OFFICIAL DISMISSED.

RUSSIA SCORES A POINT.

TIENTSIN, June 23d.

3.45 p.m.

Mr. C. W. Kinder, Engineer in Chief of the Imperial Chinese Railways, has been dismissed by the Chinese Government on the pretext of insubordination. Great

discretionary power is given to the

Government to place £5. or £10. or £20. in the right place, coupled with the instruction to get into their hands all the orders of the fleet, and with the promise of all the backing and support Lurross could give, is a large order, and in capable hands would undoubtedly, as the world goes now, lead to extensive business. The moment Lord Kitchener of Khartoum Bill for the suppression and punishment of illegal disorders, and allowances becomes law, I ought to think, the Chinese will be called in to settle the matter. Eighteen months ago I sent for my sister

to come out to Australia ten years ago. Two years later when I was settled

in England, I sent her over on the way

to Australia again, and when she got

there I engaged a young lady to whom

I was engaged to enable her to come out to me that we might be married. She came readily, but two days after landing married one of the officers of the army. The naval had won her over on the way

to Australia again, and when she got

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THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF AN AMERICAN BLUEJACKET.

The Coroner (Mr. Scoville Smith) had the case of the mysterious death of an American bluejacket up for hearing again this afternoon. P.C. 19, Brown, gave evidence that there were no signs of blood on the deceased's body; blood was only found on the ground. His Honour in giving his verdict said that there were four theories concerning the manner in which deceased met his death. The first was that he had met his death elsewhere and had been carried to the place where he was found, but that the absence of blood marks refuted against this theory. The second was that he had run down Stavely Street and had died at the bottom, but the marks on the stumps on the man's forehead go to disprove this theory. The next one that he could roll down the steps in Stavely Street which caused his death, the position of the body would then have been parallel to the road, and not at right angles. The fourth theory is that the deceased fell from the verandah of the Stag Hotel. The doctor's evidence showed that death had been instantaneous and that the blood had ceased to flow two minutes after death; that the man's thigh was broken; the wounds on the forehead corresponded with the distance between the stumps on the grating, and that death had been caused from a fall from a height about the same as the distance of the verandah from the ground. P. C. Brown had testified to the position in which the body was found and that it was naked, having marks on the back as if the man had leaned against a mat or cane chair and had received the pattern on his back. Inspector Hanson had noticed a chair on the verandah of No. 2 room, the pattern of which, in his estimation, was the same as the marks found on the back of the deceased and on further examination of the verandah he had noticed that the loop of the wire guard over the railings had been pulled out of place, leaving space enough for a man's body to pass through. The man being found naked also pointed to the fact that he had just come out of the bedroom. Although there was no evidence to show how deceased had got into the house. The circumstantial evidence given was decided in favour of the fourth theory; that the man had met his death by falling from the verandah of No. 2 room of the Stag Hotel. He would therefore give the cause of death as fracture of the skull accompanied with laceration of the brain. He would also add that the deceased had fallen from the verandah of No. 2 room of the Stag Hotel.

COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on Tuesday, 27th June, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Questions by Hon. T. H. Whitehead.

1. Will the Government lay upon the table a statement of the total expenditure payable out of the Public Works Department for repairs and alterations to "Beaconsfield" and of the repayments made by the owner of the building in respect of the former; also state for the information of the Council under what authority this expenditure has been disbursed?

2. Will the Government lay upon the table a copy of the correspondence which passed between the British Government and the Imperial Government of China on the subject of the arrangements to be made in accordance with the Convention of 20th June, 1898, for the better protection of the Colony's new territory leased by China to Great Britain per the Convention of 30th June, 1898?

3. What steps have the Government taken to bring the Police Force up to its full strength as authorised by Ordinance, and are the Government prepared to introduce an Ordinance sanctioning the increase of the force to a strength sufficient for the adequate policing of the Colony's new territory?

4. Will the Government lay upon the table a copy of the correspondence which passed between the British Government and the Imperial Government of China and the Colonial Government on the subject of the arrangements to be made in accordance with the Convention of 20th June, 1898, for the better protection of the Chinese revenue from loss by the smuggling of opium from Hongkong into China?

5. Are the Government prepared to introduce a Bill to amend the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance on similar lines, so far as circumstances permit, to those embodied in an "Ordinance to amend the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, 1896"? Read a first time in the Singapore Legislative Council on Tuesday, 13th instant—the outcome of correspondence between the Straits Government, the Straits Settlements Association and the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and if not, will the Government inform the Council of the cause of the delay?

6. Questions by Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G.

1. Will the Government state whether or not there has been any change, improvement, or progress in the mode of treatment of the plague patients in the Colonial Hospitals since the disease appeared in epidemic form in 1897?

2. As the proportion of deaths to cases is larger here than in India, where considerable progress in treating the disease has been made, why has not constant (say, weekly) communication been opened with the Indian Government for the purpose of securing the latest information as to treatment of patients?

3. If no such communication has been attempted, will the Government take steps to secure it without further delay?

4. Does the Government supply the Medical Staff at the Hospitals with all the necessary instruments (such as microscopes, &c.) for the purpose of diagnosing cases when first presented? If not, will the Government take steps to procure all the needed appliances for the conduct of medical investigations—without delay?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Wong Ping Lam alias Wong U. Kai.

2. Second reading of the Bill entitled The Piers Ordinance, 1899.

3. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Tsui Yee Shan.

4. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Fan Mung alias Fan Sau alias Fan Pa Shun alias Fan Tin Shin.

5. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Public Health Ordinance, 1895.

6. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Arms Consolidation Ordinance, 1895.

7. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1894.

8. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Cattle Diseases Slaughterhouses and Markets Ordinances.

9. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Merchants' Bills of Exchange, the Harbour Master, the Customs and Excise Department, the Posts and Telegraphs, and the Post Office.

10. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Merchants' Bills of Exchange, the Harbour Master, the Customs and Excise Department, the Posts and Telegraphs, and the Post Office.

THE PLAGUE.

Cases reported to 24th instant	945
Do. do. during past 24 hours	15
Total	960
Deaths reported to 24th instant	880
Do. do. during past 24 hours	14
Total	894
Cases reported to 25th instant	968
Do. do. during past 24 hours	27
Total	985
Deaths reported to 25th instant	804
Do. do. during past 24 hours	25
Total	819

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

SERVANTS STAB THEIR MASTER AND ESCAPE WITH A LARGE SUM OF MONEY.

MURDERS STILL AT LARGE.

(Manila Times, June 19th.)

Great indignation was manifested in town Saturday when became known that Sr. Pablo Nalda, a well-known medical practitioner and much respected citizen, was the victim of a most atrocious murder. The details of the horrible crime are blood-curdling in the extreme. The scene of the murder was in house No. 3, Calle Garcer, San Sebastian, in the heart of a respectable quarter. It appears that about six o'clock on Saturday morning a maid servant in the employ of Sr. Nalda went to the room of Sr. Pedro Gastambide, a warm friend of deceased and who lived in the same house, and apprised him of the fact that the "cochero" left the house a few minutes previously with her master's carriage. This was an unusual proceeding and it occurred to Sr. Gastambide that something had gone wrong. Consequently he proceeded to the chamber of his companion to see whether he knew anything about it. Upon coming up to the bed, he called out "Pablo! Pablo!" but there was no reply. Even then he had not the slightest suspicion that anything had gone wrong with his companion, much less that he had passed to the great beyond." Sr. Gastambide then pulled up the mosquito curtain and the sight that met his gaze made him stagger and shudder with horror. There was his dear friend bathed in blood and peacefully sleeping the sleep of the departed to which there is no awakening. The weapon with which the crime was perpetrated, a long knife, was still in the abdomen. Upon investigation, Sr. Gastambide found that the little sum in which there was a considerable sum of money was missing and that the gold watch and chain of the deceased had also been taken. There is no doubt, therefore, that the motive of the murderers was robbery.

It is presumed that the "cochero" and another servant went into the room about 4 a.m. and, having stabbed their master through the breast, cut his abdomen open and then thrust the knife into his abdomen to make sure of their victim. Then they are supposed to have removed the safe and made away in the carromata. Shortly after the discovery by Sr. Gastambide, the horse which had been hitched to the carromata, returned to the house alone, without the carriage. It was seemingly not in the least fatigued, and it is presumed that the murders could not have got very far off.

The reason why Sr. Nalda had a large sum of money in his safe was that he was on the point of returning to Spain and had collected a good deal of money the previous day. The deceased sent his wife and family back by a previous steamer, and one cannot but sympathize with them in their sad bereavement. The deceased was a director and medical attendant of the Hospital of San Juan de Dios and during his residence here had made a large circle of friends. It was only the previous afternoon that he was seen in the streets, pale and haggard. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon and was very largely attended.

We are informed that the cochero and two accomplices have been arrested and are held for trial.

(June 20th.)

THE NEW ADMIRAL.

The U.S.S. *Zephyr* arrived in the Bay this morning from Hongkong flying the "Rear Admiral's Flag". It is believed that she carries Rear Admiral Watson, who succeeds Admiral Dewey in command of the Asiatic Squadron. Admiral Watson was a passenger to Hongkong by the Pacific Mail liner *City of Peking* and will be at once en route for the Fleet at once. The *Baltimore* will probably remain the flagship of the New Admiral.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE AN OFFICER. SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

An attorney named Griswold was brought before Captain Corrison on the charge of attempting to bribe Captain Foster of the 6th Artillery, who is in charge of the Binondo Police Station. The complainant testified that defendant offered him \$50 per day to allow a certain Chinese gambling house to go on, and in the case of a raid, to use his influence in favor of it. The case was committed for trial at the Superior Court.

IS HE DEAD?

If not, he ought to be. That is the general response to the query regarding Aguinaldo's demise, which now agitates the public mind. The rumor started yesterday, brought in by a worthy son of the Celestial Empire, to the effect that Aguinaldo had shuffled off this mortal coil, assisted by partisans of the late and not-much-remembered Luna, has not been officially confirmed, although like most rumors it spread like wild fire, re-told and magnified until it almost assumed the appearance of an established fact and obtained credence by many. Yet, though possible, it is not likely that a man of Aguinaldo's common sense and thorough knowledge of the native character should neglect any precaution necessary for the maintenance of his own safety, when it stands to reason that some friend of Luna's, loyal to his comrade even beyond death and without hope of reward, would assuredly seek revenge by accomplishing the death of the man who indirectly was the cause of Luna's assassination.

To the peace-loving community the thought that Aguinaldo may be dead is most desirable, as an "open sesame" to the Interior and a key to the otherwise doubtful problem of peace or prolonged war.

The insurgents are not, however, Aguinaldo's deadly enemies, but the Spanish leaders sufficiently brilliant and diplomatic to carry on their war. The Spanish Government, in view of the recent developments, has taken a number of the other provinces, and, as far as possible, has secured the support of the people. The Spanish Government, however, has not yet been able to do this, and the power of the personality and influence of the man who indirectly was the cause of Luna's assassination.

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The insurgents are not, however, Aguinaldo's deadly enemies, but the Spanish leaders sufficiently brilliant and diplomatic to carry on their war.

that a continuous sacrifice of noble and valuable lives.

REBELS REPULSED AFTER A SHARP STRUGGLE.

How the fighting began yesterday beyond Paranaque, at San Francisco de Malabon, in the south of Cavite province, was told to the writer this morning by one of the wounded at the First Reserve Hospital.

"The First Battalion of the 4th Infantry under command of Major John W. Robt went out skirmishing early yesterday morning to try and find out the enemy. At 11 a.m. a body of insurgents in red clothes, who proved to be Aguinaldo's famous 12th Infantry, opened on our right front and then on our left. We fought out our 100 rounds of ammunition under a terrible fire from the insurgents. When the need of reinforcements became urgent, a daring deed was done by a lieutenant of our battalion, who galloped right across the field, under a heavy fire from the enemy. The shots came as thick as a shower of hail stones, hitting bamboo trees in every direction. A great help to us was a cannon stationed in a road. Whenever the insurgents tried to move along that road, the cannon would kill several of them at one shot. The insurgents were then stopped for a few minutes, until they could recover themselves. It is worthy of remark that about an equal number of each company of the 1st Battalion were wounded. Had not the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of our regiment come we certainly would have all either been killed or wounded, for we were surrounded on all four sides. When we had fired out half our 100 rounds, the Major commanding very prudently gave the order not to fire promiscuously, but only when we saw a sure mark to fire. In this way we saved ourselves until the 2nd and 3rd battalions came to our aid. All we had left when reinforcements came were five or six rounds of ammunition, with one-third of ourmen. The remaining two-thirds were entirely out of ammunition, and many of them were crying and begging for ammunition from the others."

"The feeling in such a case is simply heart breaking," said the wounded soldier, "but when we heard that reinforcements were only three-quarters of a mile away, words fail to describe what a welcome announcement it was. The 2nd and 3rd battalions must have driven the insurgents about two miles back, and they immediately established outposts. On our way home, at Bacoor, we met the 9th Infantry going to re-enforce them. One of our seven men killed had his tongue, throat and left ear shot through. Two of our killed, it is reported by ambulance drivers who saw them, were cut up by the insurgents.

"One of the newspaper correspondents, who had the good luck to pick up a gun and ammunition of an insurgent, joined the 4th Infantry, and purged lead into the enemy for all he was worth. Other guns and ammunition of the insurgents were picked up here and there, where the fleeing Filipinos had dropped them in haste.

"An ambulance driver, who has been in about every fight in the Philippines, says that yesterday's fight is the narrowest escape that any of the rebels have ever experienced.

In all 27 soldiers were wounded in yesterday's engagement and seven killed. The killed are expected to arrive at the First Reserve this evening.

Eight insurgent prisoners were captured by the second and third battalions of the 4th Infantry.

MR. CLIFFORD ON MINES.

RAUN, SELSENSING, AND PUNJOM.

Included in Mr. Clifford's annual report on Penang, is a disquisition on mining operations in the State. The royalty paid upon gold exported during 1898 amounted to only \$29,566, being a decrease of \$10,352 on the actual receipts on this account in 1897, and falling short of the estimate by \$5,493. The results obtained by the three principal gold mines are set down as follows:—Raub 12,300 ozs., Selensing 6,038 ozs., and Punjom 3,756 ozs. With the exception of 892 ozs. obtained at Punjom by the cyanide process, all this gold was extracted from quartz by crushing. Mr. Clifford says much about Raub that has already appeared either in Mr. Bibby's report or in Mr. Clifford's own reports. He has visited the Company's electrical station on the Semipan River, and says it would appear that the place has been specially constructed for the purpose to which it is now being put. When he first saw the Semipan River, nine years ago, it was one of the wildest parts of a very wild district, and he is able to see how skilfully the many obstacles have been overcome and how ingeniously the natural features of the place have been made to adapt themselves to the requirements of the engineers. This "electrical" work is important, not only in itself, as being the first enterprise of the kind ever attempted in the Malay Peninsula, but also because, if it prove as successful as is anticipated, it may be confidently expected that in the near future many other companies will follow the example set by the Raub Company and will make use of the power placed at their disposal by the lavish water-system of these States. This, it is now going on in the neighbourhood of the large mines in Pahang, and will also tend to greatly diminish the cost of working the mineral deposits. The richness of the Raub mine, which is due less to the high percentage of gold contained in its ore than to the great extent of the reefs already discovered and exploited, is now well assured. When the new battery is erected and in full working order, the output of gold should increase considerably. At present the deepest shaft on the concession is only a little more than 300 feet in depth.

Speaking of the Selensing Company, Mr. Clifford says it has recently done some vigorous prospecting work. Its output of gold, however, fell during the year by nearly 2,200 ounces, though the winnings of 1898 were still considerably in excess of those of 1896. Towards the end of the year several new reefs, some of which are believed to be of permanent value, were discovered.

The Punjom Company possesses a large and, he is inclined to believe, a very valuable property, but its attention has hitherto been concentrated upon certain rich patches of ore in the home mine which are now well nigh exhausted. The Raub Company, however, under conditions very similar to those of the Punjom Company, has found a rich pocket mine, which had been worked down to water level by the Chinese and their predecessors. Each worked the deposits of these mines with some success, but, while the manager of the Raub Company never rested until he had found something of a more permanent nature by extensive prospecting, the successive managers of the Punjom Company devoted most of their energy to the exploitation of the initial deposits of the home mine, which were comparatively little attention to the bulk of their vast concession. With the adoption of a more far-sighted policy, Mr. Clifford hopes that more satisfactory results will be attained in the future. He refers hopefully to the other prospecting work that is going on. On the whole, therefore, in spite of the immediate falling off in the royalty paid upon gold exported from Pahang, he considers that the prospects of the State as a gold-producing country, may be said to be brighter than they

have ever been in the past. The work which is now being done is solid, valuable, long-life work, and since experts who have visited this State are united in their opinion that the country is undoubtedly possessed of considerable mineral wealth, it is probable that, in the majority of cases, this labour will be well repaid in the end.

From the tin duty, the total revenue derived exceeded the estimate by \$2,830. The duty paid on tin exported was \$11,740. The tin export value was \$36, Peaken \$314, and Kuantan \$31,860. Mr. Clifford hopes, in the near future, to see the alluvial stanniferous deposits of the State extensively developed and exploited. The Pahang Corporation, he adds, has done a great deal of excellent work during the year under review and the management is to be congratulated upon the results obtained. In 1898 the Corporation exported 2,000 tons of tin-ore, valued at \$10,352, and a shipment of copper, which could not be treated on the spot, was made to London as an experiment. The prospects of the Sungai Lembing mine may be described as decidedly good, and a dividend has already been paid to the shareholders. The shaft, which is still being sunk, has reached the depth of 436 feet, being the deepest excavation in the Peninsula. Until this work has been prosecuted somewhat further, however, it is impossible to form an opinion as to the permanent nature of the lodes which are now being worked.

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.

A FEW INCHES TO SPARE.

On June 9th a well-known European gentleman, living in Penang, had one of the narrowest escapes imaginable. He was driving a horse in a dog-cart down Union Street (a road on the curve) on the way to Beach Street and suddenly became aware of the proximity of a party of police in front of him, how were leading a mad bullock by ropes to the central station. The bullock, hearing the noise of the wheels behind it, whipped round quickly, escaped from the control of the constables, and at a distance of only 30 yards commenced charging down on the approaching horse

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HARATA MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG,	THURSDAY, 29th June, at 4 P.M.
F. E. Sommer	COLOMBO and PORT SAID.....	4 P.M.
RIOJUN MARU.....	SEATTLE, (WASH. U.S.A.) via KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.	THURSDAY, 29th June, at 4 P.M.
J. W. Ekstrand	THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNS, VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.....	FRIDAY, 30th June, at 4 P.M.
FUTAMI MARU.....	VILADIVOSTOCK, via SWATOW, AMoy, SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, CHENG-TU, MULPO and NAGASAKI.....	THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon.
C. Hillcoat	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 6th July, at 4 P.M.
HAKUAI MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE	TUESDAY, 11th July, at 4 P.M.
M. Nishimura	PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.....	THURSDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
YAMAGUCHI MARU.....	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	THURSDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
R. Nunome	HOSHIMA MARU.....	
INABA MARU.....		
W. Bainbridge		
HOSHIMA MARU.....		
S. Yoshizawa		

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

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(DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT).

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Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO..... Saporti 8th July.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..... Canepa 5th August.
*SINGAPORE..... Pizzarello 2nd September.

*These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Passengers and carry a Doctor and Stewardess.

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SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1898.

[1399]

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Hongkong, 26th June, 1899.

[1400]

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Hongkong, 26th June, 1899.

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THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1899.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 19th July, 1899.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug., 1899.

THE magnificient Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent from THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax-New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and Japanese Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisines are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street, 13 Hongkong, 7th June, 1899.

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STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)

Saturday, 8th July, at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)

Thursday, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)

Tuesday, 29th Aug., at Noon.

ALSO, FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,

IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COLUMBIA 2,972 | J. Paxton | July 4.

MONMOUTHSHIRE 2,874 | W. A. Evans | July 22.

LEXINGTON 3,677 | Williamson | Aug. 19.

COLUMBIA 2,976 | N. Moncur | Sept. 23.

THEREOF, THROUGH Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 11 A.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1899.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CHINA (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)

Tuesday, 18th July, at Noon.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)

Saturday, 12th Aug., at Noon.

CITY OF PEKING (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)

Thursday, 7th Sept., at Noon.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 1st July, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-barking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10% within the year. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building, J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1899.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

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NO. 1—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

BAVARIA Wednesday, 19th July.

PRINZ HEINRICH Wednesday, 10th Aug.

PREUSSEN Wednesday, 13th Sept.

Sachsen Wednesday, 1st Oct.

BAVARIA Wednesday, 1st Nov.

THE HEDENSPITAL Wednesday, 1st Dec.

THE HEDENSPITAL Wednesday, 1st Jan.

MAIS PASSENGERS, CARGO, WITH CABLES FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

CARGO, WITH CABLES FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

Shipping Orders will be granted in VARIOUS PLACES IN RUSSIA.

MONDAY, the 7th July, 1899. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 4 P.M. on

TUESDAY, the 8th July, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on

TUESDAY, the 8th July. Content of

Parcels are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. A. FITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1899.

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THE GRILL ROOM.

JAPAN MAY RETALIATE.

MR. KATO TAKIOKI, HER AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, PLAINLY SAYS SO.

B. C. LAWS ARE RESPECTED AND A PROTEST HAS BEEN LAID BEFORE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

VICTORIA, B.C., 8th May
Mr. Kato Takioki, the Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who is now on his way back to his native land, was interviewed by a representative of the *Toronto Globe* at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The Japanese Minister freely and frankly expressed his views upon a number of questions that were brought to his notice by the *Globe's* representative. The most important subject, as affecting directly the interests of Canada, to which the Minister's attention was drawn, was that of the British Columbia law in relation to Japanese immigrants.

POSSIBLE RETALIATION.

The reporter had heard from a supposedly authentic source that the Japanese government contemplated meeting the recent legislation of the Pacific coast Province by severe retaliatory measures, and so informed the Ambassador. "It is a fact," he inquired, "that your government has determined to sever all diplomatic and trade relations with Canada and prevent Canadian vessels from entering Japanese ports?"

Mr. Kato answered promptly: "I do not think the government of my country has entertained any such idea up to the present, but I know there has been talk to that effect." Her Britannic Majesty's government and also the Dominion authorities are now considering the matter in an intelligent and enlightened manner, and so far as I have gathered in London, the Provincial politicians in British Columbia will have to recede from their position. If that turns out to be correct it will end the matter, and Canada and Japan will remain as friendly as possible in their various relations, and their commercial intercourse will not be impeded. That such may be the case is my heartiest wish. If, however, the British Columbia legislation is allowed by the Dominion Government, the feeling in Japan will be very, very bad indeed, and some such thing as you have spoken of will almost certainly be suggested by the newspapers and political agitators, and, as you know, a government is sometimes impelled by the consequent agitation, which springs up to slope its policy accordingly. Up to the present, however, the government of Japan has entertained no idea of such a policy. I hope and trust there will be no occasion to think about it."

LODGED A PROTEST.

"You made a protest, did you not, against the British Columbia law?"

"Yes: I lodged a protest with the Imperial government in London some time ago. The authorities there view the matter very seriously in view of the friendly relations between Great Britain and Japan, and they are trying to induce the Ottawa government to look at it in the same light. The British government received the Japanese representations in a friendly and sympathetic manner, and I am hopeful that the question will be settled in such a manner as will not disturb the friendly relations between Britain and Canada on the one hand and Japan on the other."

JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
What does the Japanese population in British Columbia number?"

"I understand about 3,000, which is not a very large number. Recollect, I do not say that the Japanese coming to British Columbia are of a very high class, but I do not think they are at all inferior to some other foreigners who are admitted to Canada; and I do not think they should be made subject to the restrictions in question while other nationalities escape. Speaking of the Chinese, their action is to be commended in this respect. They work very hard and save their money. The Japanese, on the other hand, work equally hard, but do not save a cent of money, and spend it all in the locality where they reside. No doubt this is very good for the local tradesmen, but such unthriftiness is very bad for the Japanese. In other ways the Japanese make better citizens than the Chinese. The former do not bring their bad habits with them, and readily adapt themselves to the customs of the country, even in the matter of dress. Unless my information is incorrect, the employers prefer Japanese labour, but do not care to speak out their mind for political reasons."

THE EASTERN SITUATION.
Mr. Kato's attention was then directed to matters in the Far East, and the likelihood of future complications in China. The Ambassador is apparently a strong advocate of joint British and Japanese action there.

"Does an alliance exist between Japan and Great Britain?" asked the reporter.

"I do not think Great Britain believes in a paper alliance," replied Mr. Kato, "nor does Japan. A very friendly feeling exists between both countries; in fact, their relations could not be better. Identity of interest is drawing both countries together, and if necessary in the future the two countries will be found standing shoulder to shoulder. On some occasions in the past that has already happened. Both countries are aiming at the same thing, commercial expansion, but their interests need not conflict. Although we desire to increase our trade with China we are not on that account competitors with Great Britain. The articles we export are different from those which Britain sends abroad, and therefore we can both go hand in hand in commercial expansion. In only one respect do we really compete with British products, and that is in the matter of yarn. The mills of Bombay and those of Japan produce a coarse quality which is very similar, and are therefore competitors. The Manchester yarns are much finer, and we are not in the running with them."

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

"With what nations is Japan most friendly?"

"With Great Britain in Europe, and the United States on that continent; but of course we want to be friendly with all countries."

"Even with Russia?"

"Yes, even with Russia. We have no cause of quarrel with that country."

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

"What about the future of China?"

"That is one of the most difficult problems awaiting solution. Individually, the Chinese are clever, intelligent, hard working and industrious, but what China lacks is a national sentiment and unity of action on the part of her people. They have no patriotism, no love of country, but they are full of self-conceit. It is all very well to talk about the partition of China. Grabbing pieces of territory on the sea coast is one thing, but when it comes to occupying the interior what nation can do that? Why, it would be a most difficult thing. Believe me, China will not split up easily. Some people think."

"Great Britain and Russia seem to have agreed on their respective spheres of influence in China."

"That is mere newspaper talk. I do not think the two powers have come to any agreement yet."

"What policy will Japan adopt if the partition of China takes place among the European powers?"

"It is pretty hard to form an opinion upon something which is merely a possibility and may never occur. Japan would much prefer

to see China independent and its integrity preserved. If the dismemberment of the Middle Kingdom begins in earnest, however, we will not stand idly by with folded hands."

"M. Hayotoux, the French Foreign Minister, will perhaps remember, spoke of China as the 'yellow corpse' which the nations of Europe were waiting to pounce upon."

"M. Hayotoux has not seen China, and therefore does not correctly estimate its extent and its population. Any nation that goes into the business of trying to absorb China will incur a very heavy responsibility, and the task which it involves would be so onerous that the European powers will be slow to essay it. The occupation of China would necessitate an enormous army, that is one thing that is likely to preserve the existence of a nation. Another fact is the existing rivalry between the European powers. No nation cares to stir, for fear of provoking a dispute that may result in a general conflict."

The reason for this rivalry among the nations is, of course, the desire to obtain a share of Chinese trade. The foreign trade of China is large, but it is nothing to what it will be in the course of fifty years or so. Japan expects to greatly develop its trade with the Middle Kingdom. Our habits are pretty much the same the two countries are contiguous, and what we manufacture suits their tastes."

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

"In brief, what is Japan's foreign policy?"

"We have no ambition for fresh territory; all we want is commercial expansion."

"What effects did the war with China have upon the military policy of Japan?"

"The peace footing of our army has been increased to double what it was before, and we are building a very strong fleet."

"What about the Philippines?"

"Oh, the United States will settle matters there. We are not particularly interested in it, except to this extent, that when peace is restored we hope to do an improved trade."

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

As we saw in dispatches yesterday, May 16th, says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, Gen. Otis appears to have changed his mind somewhat in regard to the question of negotiating with the Filipinos.

He had previously said with positiveness that an unconditional surrender on the part of the Filipinos was a preliminary step to his treating with them about terms of peace. But yesterday we published a dispatch from Manila, signed Otis, in which it was said: "Yesterday (Saturday) messenger from Aguinaldo expressing wish to send commission to Manila for conference with United States Commission to arrange terms of peace. Directions given to the body of representative insurgents to Manila, should it present itself."

Another, apparently uncensored, dispatch from Manila on Sunday was much to the same effect. It said part:

"Manila, May 14, 7 p.m.—The civilian members of the United States Philippine Commission are favourable to the meeting with a Philippine Commission, which was suggested yesterday on behalf of Aguinaldo, by Lieut. Reyes of the staff of Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, who came to Gen. Lawton under a flag of truce, bearing the proposal."

"It is thought by the American commissioners that the idea may have resulted from a recent meeting of the so-called Filipino Congress at San Isidro. Definite information on this point, however, cannot yet be obtained, though the local Filipino committee, which is in close communication with the leaders of the rebellion, is doing its utmost to secure the peace."

Prof. Schurman, who is at the head of the United States Philippine Commission, or at any rate the civilian division of that commission, appears to be thoroughly in earnest in his attempts to bring about a termination of hostilities on the basis of conditions that will not be humiliating to the Filipinos. And if anything comes of the negotiations which obviously are now toward, in spite of the previous resolutions of the military element that they would have nothing further to say to the Filipinos until they should have laid down their arms, it will probably be altogether due to the conciliatory attitude of Prof. Schurman and Prof. Worcester who, to their credit be it said, have been doing their utmost to mollify the Filipinos, instead of threatening them.

Prof. Schurman, in fact, is said to be struck with the unusual ability and promise of the Filipinos, and with the advance in the direction of civilization which they had already made even under the Spaniards. He appears to be of the opinion of Admiral Dewey who, over and over again has said that the Filipinos are at least as fit for self-government as the Cubans; and if he can bring it about, it is certain that the war will be ended without an unconditional surrender of the natives.

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Consignees.**"BEN."** LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BENVORLICH" FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by GIBL, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [202a]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FROM MIDDLESBORO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENARTNEV."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her, are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance has been effected.

All ship damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Co., within ten days of steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognized.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW. Hongkong, 21st June, 1891. [202a]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BRAEMAR," FROM GLASCOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1891. [202a]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "COLUMBIA," FROM PORTLAND, OR., YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJ.

The above steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1891. [204a]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S Steamship

"BALAART"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo—

From London &c. ex. S.S. "Briarcliff."

From Persian Gulf, ex. H. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. CO.'S steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 29th instant, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company, within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891. [204a]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG, SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN PAINTS GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c. &c. &c.

TERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM WHISKY, &c. &c. &c.

SHIPS' STORES AND EQUIPMENT, JEWELS AND ROCKS.

ALL TRADES AND CRAFTS.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1891.

Intimations.**MUTUAL STORES**

(SUB AGENTS LIPTON LIMITED)

28, 29 & 30, PORTER STREETS, HONGKONG.

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

FRESH AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER

80 CENTS per lb.

[189]

Shipping.

Hongkong, Canton, & Macao, Steamboat Co., Limited—**320**.
Nude-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.—**321**.
China and Manila S. Co., Ltd.—**322**.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—**323**.
Chiba Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—**Preference**,
to buyers.
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—**Ordinary**,
to buyers.
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—**Ordinary**,
buyers.
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.—**325**.
Railways.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—**326**.
Lucon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—**327**.
Mining.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—**328**.
Do. Preference Shares—**329**.
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Ton
kin—**329**.
Queen Mines, Limited—**330**.
Tele Alum Gold Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—**331**.
Raub Alum Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—**332**.
Olivers Freehold Mines, Ltd.—**(A) 333**.
Olivers Freehold Mines, Ltd.—**(B) 334**.
Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining
Co., Ltd.—**334**.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—**402**
per cent. prem.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited—**397**.
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ltd.—**341**.
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.—**342**.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.—**397**.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co.,
Ltd.—**391**.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.—**324**
buyers.
West Point Building Co., Ltd.—**324**.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.—**327**.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—
310; buyers.
Miscellaneous.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.—**328**.
China-Borneo Co., Limited—**329**.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—**329**.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited—**329**.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.—**330**.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—**370**.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.—**342**.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.—**313** buyers.
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.—
342.
Dairy Farm Co., Limited—**329**.
Hongkong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.—**325**.
Bells' Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited—**329**.
Bells' Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—**329**.
Carmichael & Co., Limited—**329**.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and
Dyeing Co., Ltd.—**326**.
Two Cotton Spinning & Co., Ltd.—**312**.
International Cotton M'g Co., Ltd.—**312**.
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving
Co., Ltd.—**312**.
Soe Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—**350**.
Yahloong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—**312**.
Tebau Planting Co., Ltd.—**323** per share.
Benjamin, Kelly & Potts (Share Brokers.)
Telegraph Address—"Rialto."

Visitors and Residents at the Peak Hotel

Mr. and Mrs. Amerbach Mr. H. H. Hardcastle
and wife. Dr. Stal-Surgeon W. E.
Dr. and Mrs. N. M. S. Home
Beede Mrs. W. E. Home
Mr. F. R. Brayne Mr. G. E. Joshua
Mr. G. H. Bryant Capt. K. Ford
Mr. P. Bute Mr. Lamke
Mr. G. J. Chapman Mr. E. Lee
Capt. van Corbach Mr. H. Letourneau
Mr. G. H. Dann Mr. C. W. Longuet
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. T. Mr. C. W. Longuet
Davis and child Mr. R. Mitchell
Mr. A. L. Denison Mr. S. A. Oliver
Mr. P. Dow Hon. H. Pollock
Col. H. Eladale Capt. H. V. Pyrane
Col. G. J. Evans Mr. A. Ryan
Mr. J. S. Ezekiel Mr. A. Sinclair
Mr. A. Forbes Mr. A. G. Stokes
Col. E. H. Gorges Mr. B. Ussener
Lieut. R. P. Hobson Mr. C. H. Wheeler
U.S.N.

Craigieburn.

Lieut. J. G. Armstrong Miss Ormsby
R.N. Mr. A. I. Richardson
Mrs. Armstrong & son Mr. J. A. Ross
Col. G. F. Browne Capt. C. H. Simmonds
Mr. Alexander Donald R.A.
Rev. F. Flynn, R.N. Mrs. Simmonds
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lambie Mr. and Mrs. W. E.
Major Long, A.S.C. Turner
Major M. Morris Consul Valpicelli
Mrs. Morris Madame Valpicelli
Hon. and Mrs. R. D. Major and Mrs. A. F.
Ormsby Mr. F. Williams

Vessels in Port.

Steamers.

CHINSHAN, British steamer, 1,281, J. F.
Messer, 23rd June—Bangkok via Koh-si-
chang 16th June, Rice and Wood-
Bradley & Co.

COLUMBIA, American steamer, 1,816, T. H.
Dobson, 23rd June—Portland, U.S.A.

2nd May—General—Doddwell & Co.

DAPHNE, German steamer, 1,201, Nissen, 24th
June—Kuchinotu 9th June, Coals—
Sieben & Co.

DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, Richard
Curtis, 24th June—Bangkok 7th June,
Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.

HONGKONG ICE CO., Ltd.—**313** buyers.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS CO., Ltd.—
342.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., Ltd.—**327**.

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., Ltd.—
310; buyers.

YAHLOONG COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING
CO., LTD.—**312**.

SOE CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.—**350**.

YAHLOONG COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.—**312**.

TEBAU PLANTING CO., LTD.—**323** per share.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 1,666, R. W. Cob-
ban, 23rd June—Manila 21st June, Gene-
ral—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

FAUSANG, British steamer, 1,140, Mitchell,
20th June—Moj 12th June, Coal—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GODAVEREY, French steamer, 713, Orsini, 1st
April—Saigon 25th March, General—

Chinese.

HOHENZOLLER, German steamer, 2,039, E.
Wolterstorff, 10th June—Yokohama 6th June,
Kobe 13th, and Nagasaki 15th, General—
Melchers & Co.

HONGKONG, French steamer, 647, Bastian,
24th June—Hathong 21st June, and
Holloway 23rd June—General—A. R. Mary.

HUPER, British steamer, 1,894, G. Ramsay, 4th
June—Hilo 31st May—Sugar—Butterfield
& Swire.

KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,495, R. C. D.
Bradley, 15th June—Calcutta via Penang
and Singapore 10th June, General—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KYOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,661, T.
Sakurai, 22nd June—Moj 16th June, Coal—
Doddwell & Co.

MONOKUT, British steamer, 859, A. S. Calder,
24th June—Canton 24th June, General—
Wo. Far.

NORDHAVET, Danish steamer, 2,161, Olin,
21st June—Moj 14th June, Coal—
Arnholm, Kierberg & Co.

PROSPER, Norwegian steamer, 789, E. Thor-
steinsson, 22nd June—Saigon 18th June,
Rice—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

RIOJUN MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,702, J. W.
Edstrand, 21st June—Moj 18th June, General—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SUNGKIAN, British steamer, 994, C. B. N.
Dodd, 1st May—Manila 7th May, Gen-
eral—Butterfield & Swire.

THALES, British steamer, 826, T. Hall,
24th June—Foothow 20th June, Amoy
21st, and Swatow 23rd, General—Douglas,
Lapraik & Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 1,673, A. Rieke,
24th June—Pakhoi